

THE CHINESE BOXERS' VERY RAPID GROWTH.

Aims:—Robbery and to
Oppose Foreign
Influence.

ORIGINATED IN GERMAN PROVINCE.

M. ROTHSTEIN, THE RUSSIAN
FINANCIER, THINKS THE
DANGER EXAGGERATED.

Sarcastic Investor of the Czar's
Shells Thinks Railroad
Building in China
at an End.

"The origin of the Chinese 'Boxers,'" said a gentleman connected with the Coptic on Monday, "is rather obscure and quite recent. Even the reputable Chinese on the coast do not know much about the order. The best history of the murderous association I find in the Chinese newspaper, Shen Pao. It says:

"The robber chief Tachu Lung Teng founded in May, 1899, in the province of En-hsien and Ping-Yuen-Hsien, a sect which originally went by the names Hung Tong Tschang (Red Lamp Shade), Tschin Tschung Seiang (Vell of the Golden Bell), Lie Pu Schau (Shirt of Iron) and Tatanhni (Sect of the Great Water). Soon the organization extended operations to the province of Kuan-Hsien and changed its name to Lin Hu Schuen (Willow Forest Sect). Government troops were sent to stop the misdeeds of its members and to extinguish them, and they fled back to their first fields of work, the provinces of En-Hsien and Ping-Yuen-Hsien and again changed their name to J-Ho-Tschuen (the Sect of Patriotism and Peace).

"The Chinese are persuaded to join this sect by being told that the society controls many powerful and wonderful magic formulas, which makes the owner proof against sword or bullet. In a very short time the sect had grown immensely and spread over many provinces. The leaders even gave out that the members need not fear the shot from cannon.

"The first murders were committed on Roman Catholic Christians, but by the middle of September no distinction was made between these and Protestant Christians. After the missionaries had telegraphed to the American Consul in Tien-Tsin for help and Governor Yu of Shan-Tung had sent 100 Government soldiers to suppress the Boxers, they suddenly vanished. But on October 11 the leader again gathered nearly one thousand of the sect around him and issued a proclamation, signed with his full name, in which he says: 'The First of Patriotism and Peace in the Empire will elevate the Manchur dynasty and extinguish all foreigners.'

"Government troops sent out against them suffered defeat constantly and the misdeeds of the rebels multiplied from day to day. A battle was fought near Len-Lo-Tien between the soldiers and the Boxers, in which the Government troops lost 200 men and the rebels 200. But many of the wounded of the latter pretended not to have been murdered and the rebels took peaceful country people who were shot by the Government soldiers. The result of this defeat was the dismissal of the Governor of the district, Tschwang, which caused great satisfaction to the Boxers, who arranged special jubilee days in their particular neighborhood.

"Since then the Boxers have become more and more daring in their attacks upon missionaries, and the sect is spreading constantly to all nearby districts, and very interesting news may be looked for in the next dispatches from the United action of the European powers and the United States to undertake the punishment of the rebels themselves on account of either the inability of the Chinese Government to deal with the Boxers or the co-operation of part of the Chinese Government officials with the rebels."

"That is as much as I know of the order. It originated in the province in which the German's claim their main sphere of influence. The organization began among villagers, who were allowed by the local Chinese Governors to carry arms to put down robber bands in their particular neighborhood. Gradually they became possessed with the idea of turning robbers themselves, and they gathered in all of the malcontents and the many who were out of work on account of the great drought last winter. When they became possessed of considerable strength in numbers they went west to Pao-Ting Fu, the terminus of the Lu Han Railroad, about sixty miles from Peking. There they murdered an English missionary named Brooks. They advanced along the line of the railroad, tearing up tracks and burning stations until they reached the main line, Feng Ti, which they also tore up and destroyed in sections.

"The name is an arbitrary one, given to them doubtless by some English-speaking person who got it from their Chinese name, I Ho Tschuen. This being interpreted means faith, righteousness and the two fists. I suppose we would call it the 'Good Right Arm' Society or something like that. They are doubtless taking in all of the old secret societies and all of the lawless and discontented ones. They have only been in existence for a year and no one knows much more than this about them.

"M. Rothstein, the famous Russian financier, thinks the move is taking too seriously these movements of the Boxers. He says there is no great dan-

ger, and expresses the belief that if the Ministers and Ambassadors were in such grave danger they would ask for the Russian armies that are within reach. It must be remembered, however, that M. Rothstein operates with Russian money. It is hinted, even, that he has been known to handle the gold of the Czar himself. Indeed, he stands next to the throne, and what one must keep always in mind is that Rothstein is said to be the rudest, most uncivil man in the world, who goes on the theory that men never borrow money or do anything from love or benevolence, and in dealing with them good manners are not at all essential. The opinions of a man so connected are worth considering at this time. Recently asked if he considered the Boxer riots as fanatical religious outbreaks, he is reported to have said: 'The Chinaman is never a fanatic. He is not excitable by temperament. The temperance is the thing one must keep always in mind. They care but little for life or death. They are calm. In my Manchuria concessions it has frequently come to the point that we must arrest some great robber. Very good. But it is not well that we execute him. We send him to the Government to be executed. But because we are acquainted with the Chinese temperament, and do not desire a few poor coolies to be beheaded instead of the men we have sent, before we send them we have each one carefully photographed. Then we post the photograph to the Government, that it will kindly send us the head of the murderer after the execution, that we may compare it with the photograph.'

"M. Rothstein, among his peculiarities," continued the gentleman, "has never been known to laugh, and his most intimate friends declare that they have never seen him smile, even. When reminded that the Boxers had torn up railroads and destroyed telegraph lines and asked if these were not fanatical acts, if not, why these depredations had been committed, he replied: 'For a very good reason. They are only a band of robbers. The railroad iron and steel is worth a great deal to them. It is much cheaper to tear it up from the ties than to import it. About the telegraph—it has been a characteristic of childish and disorderly populations in China to cut the telegraph wires to attack the telegraph wires and poles. I have heard of countries where there are men who shoot the glass insulators from the poles for amusement.' Mr. Rothstein almost smiled at this thrust at the pastime in which the American cowboy occasionally indulges in in the Wild and Woolly West."

"It will not be caused by the present disturbances," continued Mr. Rothstein in this interview, "but there will be little more railroad building in China for some time. Recently I have heard much trouble with the Tsung-li-Yamen. They showed a great unwillingness to have me execute my contracts ever where I had already obtained my concessions. If we went ahead we were interfered with. They killed engineers. Now, that is too expensive. Engineers—they do not like to be killed either. It is peculiar, but they do not. Nobody does, except the missionaries." And here M. Rothstein almost smiled again, as he added solemnly: 'The missionaries love to be killed. You see, Russia's strongest man in China is a missionary.'

"One thing he says, however, that is cheering—that America will be the market for all the East. It is the nearest and cheapest market, and its manufacturers are more prompt in their deliveries than any others in the world. Besides, he says, the American products, such as locomotives, are lighter, better and more serviceable, and it did not take the Chinese long to discover this fact."

BIG KICK AGAINST STAMP ACT.

THE TWO DOLLARS EXPECTED UNDER THE LAW OF 1876.

What a Naturalized Citizen Has to Say
About Acting Judge Stanley Sit-
ting on the Bench.

The candidates for naturalization before the Supreme Court continue to be very indignant over the local stamp which exacts from them \$2 for stamps. These stamps are affixed to their petitions for naturalization.

Henry Smith, Clerk of the Supreme Court, was asked under what law these stamps were issued. He answered under the stamp act of 1876. The territory was then a monarchy and the stamp law is a relic of Kalanika's reign. Section 941, page 380 of the Civil Laws reads:

"Original petitions to courts of record, summons to parties, attachments, and executions issued by courts of records, \$2."

There is another thing which has created much unfavorable comment; it is that acting Judge Stanley should sit on the bench. A gentleman just naturalized said to a Republican reporter: "Judge Stanley is not an American citizen. What a satire it is on free American institution that a judge who is not an American citizen should be permitted to say what should constitute citizenship. Say, what do you think about it? They wouldn't believe such a thing if you told it in the States."

Whether Captain William Smith has the right to burning stations by naturalization promises never to be settled. Captain William Smith has discontinued his petition for naturalization. The following became American citizens before the Supreme Court yesterday afternoon:

J. A. Hughes, J. H. Schmack, Fred J. Leslie, James Gregory, C. B. Reynolds, A. A. Carreiro, Halvor Myhre, J. Lightfoot, John T. Wirud, Charles Steinmann.

C. B. Reynolds is superintendent of the leper settlement and J. Lightfoot is Assistant principal of the high school.

Three Big Men.
Messrs F. J. Testa, A. V. Gear and P. C. Jones rode down in the Judd Building elevator yesterday all at one time. They went up separately.

DAVID SMITH'S LIFE INSURANCE MONEY.

Suit to Recover Twen-
ty-Five Thousand
Dollars.

BROUGHT BY THE ADMINISTRATOR.

BRUCE CARTWRIGHT MADE A
PARTY TO THE
ACTION.

Mr. Cartwright Says the Company
Hasn't Resused to Pay the
Money—Two Claimants
to the Estate.

Cecil Brown, as administrator of the estate of David Bowers Smith, has brought suit against the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States and Bruce Cartwright, garnishee, to recover \$25,000, together with interest thereon from December 24, 1899, on a contract in writing, wherein the defendant insured the life of David Bowers Smith for the term of his life for the sum of \$25,000, payable to the assured, executors, administrators or assigns, in consideration of the payment of the premiums in the policy and the observance and performance of the terms and conditions of the policy, all of which plaintiff alleges have been observed, fulfilled and performed and all premiums duly paid when due.

David Bowers Smith died intestate on the 24th of December, 1899, in San Francisco. He was a resident of Honolulu, but at the time of his death was temporarily visiting San Francisco, states the complaint, and the defendant corporation had due notice and proofs of the death of Smith. It is alleged at the time of Smith's death the policy was in full force and effect.

Plaintiff alleges that the sum of \$25,000 is due and payable, but that the defendant, though often requested, has neglected and refused to pay the same up to the present time. Wherefore judgment is asked for \$25,000, together with interest from December 24, 1899, and costs.

The complaint further sets forth that in consideration of \$2,469.25, paid to the corporation by the deceased in his lifetime, the corporation undertook and promised Smith that it would pay to his personal representatives and assigns the sum of \$25,000 after due and sufficient proof of his death should be made to the company (in case Smith should die while the policy was in force), provided, Smith should continue to pay yearly and every year to the corporation during the term of ten years the like sum of \$2,469.25 on or before the 12th of November in every year. This the policy annexed to the complaint shows was done.

At the time of Smith's death the policy was in full force and effect. The complaint further sets forth that there are goods and effects of the Equitable Life Assurance Society concealed in the hands of Bruce Cartwright, its attorney, agent and trustee, which cannot be reached by attachment or levied upon, and also that Cartwright is indebted to the defendant corporation in large sums of money, which cannot be found to be attached or levied upon.

The court is asked to cite the corporation and also Bruce Cartwright to appear at the August term.

Bruce Cartwright was seen by a Republican reporter last night and questioned about the suit.

"It is this way," said Mr. Cartwright. "The company doesn't refuse to pay the \$25,000 insurance on Mr. Smith's life. It doesn't know to whom to pay the amount. There are two claimants—one here and one in New York—and until the courts decide who is the lawful claimant it would be very foolish on our part to pay the \$25,000. Don't you think so?"

STORING EGGS FOR HONOLULU.

TIMELY SUGGESTION BY A LEAD-
ING LOCAL CAPITALIST.

Hen Fruit Placed in Cold Storage When
Cheap to be Sold When
High Priced.

"There is no doubt that living expenses are too high in Honolulu," said Mr. Alexander Young previous to the sailing of the Australia, yesterday, "but there are various ways in which it can be cheapened. Take the matter of eggs, for instance. They are selling here from 50 to 60 cents a dozen. In California the recent price was fifteen cents a dozen and farther East, in Kansas they were selling as low as ten cents a dozen. It would be no trick to ship these eggs to Hawaii and I have no doubt a reasonable shipping rate could be secured if the effort were made. Once here, these eggs could be placed in cold storage and kept an indefinite period, or until the market might absorb them. This is not a fanciful idea," continued Mr. Young, "as it is done every where throughout the States. At Chicago, Omaha, Kansas City and other central western points large sums of money are annually invested in this business, usually in the Springtime. In Kansas City alone more than half a million dollars is invested in so small a commodity of eggs, and all these eggs are placed in cold storage warehouses.

This year, I am told that 120,000 cases, each containing thirty dozen eggs, have been laid away there for next winter's use. Seems to me there might be a hint in this for some enterprising speculators in Honolulu."

There are many interesting details in egg handling which are but slightly known to the average consumer. The poached eggs and omelets on these islands. Few people realize the number of different hands an egg passes through on its journey from the nest where it was laid in the farmyard of the country to the dining room where it is eaten in the Mainland cities. The importance of eggs for use in the arts and their commercial importance outside of their value as a food product are interesting. Candling eggs is an important feature of the storage season as practiced in Eastern centers. It is a simple process of holding an egg to the light in a dark room, for the purpose of determining its quality. Handlers, who store eggs, have learned by experience the necessity for eliminating all except the largest, cleanest and freshest from cases which are to be carried in storage for several months. The candling room is a long and narrow, with benches fitted up around the wall. At short intervals electric lights are strung from the ceiling. The room has no windows and the lights are so constructed that only a ray of light is admitted. Standing before the light, workmen examine each egg by holding it up to the light. If the ray shines through the egg clearly it is all right as far as quality is concerned. Cleanliness and size are two important conditions to be reckoned and eggs must meet all the requirements before they will be accepted for storage. This candling has become a regular trade and experts are well paid. No one can tell whether they have sighted their usual quality of eggs, but they have not deteriorated in the least, but are fresh and meaty as when laid.

"Why doesn't this suggest cheaper eggs for Honolulu?" asked Mr. Young, as he walked away.

BOATS LEAVE ON SAME DAY.

IT IS IMPRACTICABLE TO CHANGE
AT PRESENT.

C. L. Wight of the Wilder Company
Tells Why the Kinau and Claudine
Stay at Home Sundays.

Mr. C. L. Wight, president of the Wilder Steamship Company, was asked by a Republican reporter the reason for sending the Kinau and Claudine off on their inter-island trips on the same day. The question was asked in an endeavor to formulate a plan to give Maui a bi-weekly mail service.

Mr. Wight said: "Sundays are required for cooling the boilers of the steamers and overhauling the machinery. Service in these waters is the hardest in the world. In building our steamers the best material and workmanship in the construction of hulls and machinery are called for. Every week one fourth of the engines of the steamers of our company is taken apart and carefully examined for flaws or defects and must be repaired and adjusted to keep them up to a high state of efficiency.

"The boilers are opened and examined monthly, so that once a month the boilers and engines are inspected and adjusted throughout in a most careful and thorough manner. Were an engine or boiler taken apart it is necessary to cool it. Otherwise it would be impossible to handle the parts. To avoid unequal expansion of the metal, about twenty-four hours are required for this purpose. In getting up steam not less than twelve hours can be taken without danger of damage to the machinery by the same cause. By having boats in port Sunday the engines can be cooled without loss of time. Should boats spend Sundays away from port twenty-four hours of working time would be required to cool the engines, and the officers and crews would be compelled to work more than twenty-four hours.

"The only alternative would be to neglect proper inspection of engines and boilers, and the severe service demanded of our boats in driving up the channels against head winds and head seas would be very undesirable.

"Now, referring to a day of rest for officers and men. The service requires that the master of the steamer shall be continually on the alert, with little or no sleep on the passage between the port of departure and Honolulu, say for twenty-four hours. The pursers and chief engineers are also kept busy almost the entire time. Present work is very trying, and without Sunday as a day of rest it would only be a question of a year or two before the men would break down completely.

"The advent of the wireless telegraphy will give Maui news every day, and as far as the steamers are concerned, they will not have to be depended upon for news."

INSURANCE SUITS

BROUGHT BY CHINAMEN.

Nine suits have been begun by Chinese firms for insurance on goods destroyed in the Chinatown fire during the plague. They are as follows:

Against the Alliance Insurance Co., by Kong Sing Chan, for \$1000; Chu Gem for \$800 and Quong Sam Kee for \$1000. Against the Royal Insurance Co., by Yee Wo Chan & Co. for \$500. Against the Insurance Company of North America by Yee Wo Chan, three suits aggregating \$2500. Against the Etna Insurance Co., by Quong Sam Kee for \$500; and against the Hamburg-Bremen Insurance Co. by Yee Wo Chan for \$2000.

EMPRESS DOWAGER BEHIND THE BOXERS.

Reformer Leung Chi-
tso Says She Has
Armed Them.

OFFICIALS SET A BAD EXAMPLE.

THEY BEING WICKED THE
PEOPLE ARE WICKED
ALSO.

Open Door Not Favored, However,
by the Man for Whose Head
There is a Big
Reward.

There was quite a large turnout of Chinese reformers at Progress Hall last night to listen to an address by Leung Chi-tso, the Chinese reformer, whose head is said to be worth \$65,000, if delivered in China before the dismemberment of the empire takes place. In the audience there were a few Europeans who relieved somewhat the brunette complexion of the hall.

Leung Chi-tso is a pleasing Mongolian, of medium height and rather intelligent countenance. He spoke in Chinese, his remarks being interpreted.

"Foreign nations," said the speaker, "believe that the Empress Dowager is in sympathy with the Boxers. I can easily prove that the Empress Dowager is in sympathy with the Boxers. The Boxers formerly fought with their hands; they had no arms. Where did they get the weapons that they are fighting with now? From the Empress Dowager. The rifles and arms which the Boxers are now using were given to them by the Government.

"On the 28th of May and the 1st of June the Empress Dowager issued three proclamations. They showed conclusively that she was in sympathy with the Boxers. The proclamations read that the Boxers must protect themselves. In order to protect themselves they must fight. General Yang Tzu Fung has killed several Boxers. He was degraded for doing so. A few days ago I received word from China that Prince Tzuang had taken several of the Boxers into his service. These Boxers were under eight flags, and these flags were united into one by order of the Prince.

"The Empress Dowager has indirectly, through the Boxers movement, caused so many foreigners to be killed that she is a great enemy to the foreigners. You all know that the cause of China cannot go on very long because the Empress Dowager is ruling China with a strong hand.

"The people of China are a good people. The bad people in China are the official classes. If the people have no bad it is because they have been instructed in wickedness by the officials.

"The province of Fo Yung is the most conservative in China. Not long ago no telegraph lines or steamboats were allowed there. The people would not go to school and would not read. A new governor, a good man, was appointed to the province, and things have changed since then. People do not now oppose foreigners when they go into that province.

"If the Chinese oppose foreigners it is due to the official class, who teach them to oppose foreigners. If we have a good government and good officials, we shall let the foreigners in, and then we can learn much from them. Those now in power in China wish to close the doors and not let any foreigners in. The Chinese always follow the official class. When the official class does wrong the people do wrong.

"Now that there is so much trouble between China and the foreigners the remedy would be to have a new government for China. It is my intention and the intention of my party to have a new government. If China keeps well up with the world, other nations will be benefited by our advancement. It is the wish of all the powers that China should have a stable government. If the government be not stable there will be much trouble with other powers. If China displays weakness other powers will take advantage of her.

"For years the Empress Dowager has had full sway over China's commerce. That is why her commerce is in such a deplorable condition.

"The Chinese Government is not able to protect her subjects and that is the reason of all these rebellions and revolutions of late years.

"It wouldn't be safe to have an open door policy because it wouldn't be safe for foreigners to go into China. Almost every European nation has concessions in China, yet they are afraid to go and take possession of these concessions.

"Everyone knows that China is a wealthy country, yet foreigners are afraid to invest there. It is a pity. In the Hawaiian Islands during the last two years you have had prosperity. Why? Because you have had a stable government; that is what China wants."

THE BOARD OF HEALTH

HAS NOTICE TO MOVE.

Lack of Preparation Will Cause
Important Work of the Board

Inspector to Suspend.

The Board of Health has received notice to move at once into the rooms under the Survey Department. This order makes it imperative that the "front office" of the board, the Bacteriological Department and the laboratory of the Commissioner of Foods shall be moved at once, so that the

front half can be fitted up to accommodate Federal Judge Bates, who will be here most probably during the latter part of August.

The Assistant Superintendent of Public Works has not put things in order for the change, and the consequence is that the laboratories of the Bacteriological and Food Departments have been hastily taken out and stored in the frame buildings used during the plague for fumigating and dining rooms. This will virtually stop the work of Food Commissioner Shorey for the present, although he is engaged upon an important series of food inspections in the interests of public health. The Bacteriological Department will not be so seriously affected, and can be remodeled and improved in the future when necessary.

The back office of the Board of Health will probably not be moved until next week.

CHORUS GIRLS SUE THE ORPHEUM FOR PAY.

Claim They Were Forced to Can-
cel Their Long Con-
tracts.

The Southwell Opera Company did not leave in a body on the Australia yesterday. Some of them remained here on business and others remain for a while for pleasure.

Yesterday some fifteen of the chorus girls and boys began suit against the Orpheum Company for wages claimed for the balance of the sixteen weeks' engagement and damages for cancellation of the contracts. Those who have begun the suits claim that they were forced to cancel their contracts through fear of losing a week's salary due them at the time the matter was broached.

Manager Wolfe was seen just prior to leaving yesterday. He said that some stress was brought to bear on the chorus people to make them sign the cancellation of their contracts. He also stated that they had all signed receipts in full for the salary promised for the sixteen weeks' engagement. Most of the chorus girls paid twelve dollars a week. Some of those who could not remain have signed affidavits setting forth their grievances. Attorneys Geo. D. Gear and Geo. A. Davis have the suits in hand for the plaintiffs. The largest amount sued for is \$1000, the others range from that amount down to \$100.

COLLECTOR'S NEW NOTICE.

STACKABLE PULLS AN OLD LAW
ON PILOTS.

No More People From Outgoing Steamers
Will be Brought Back
to Town.

With the changes consequent on the new order of things, many little courtesies that have been extended to people having business on the water-front are being curtailed as the powers that be find it more difficult to accommodate them than in the past.

Of years ago it has been the custom of people having relatives or friends waiting on a steamer and about to leave to accompany them on the boat leaving the vessel and returning in the pilotboat. The right of persons to do this was never questioned. They did so as a matter of course if they were acquainted. Some of the pilots would bring back quite a boatload of folks who wanted to stay until the last moment, and sometimes—in fact, many times—people have been brought back to town who were so intent upon saying good-by that they took no heed of the steamer being under way until she was well out in the channel.

Things are different now. Yesterday a notice was served on the pilots by Collector Stackable that no one, under any circumstances, should be brought back in the pilotboat from a departing steamer. The reason for this action on the part of the Collector is given in Section 9 of the Act of 1882, and in his opinion the revenue is best served by the observance of this section. The pilots are given no discretion in the matter.

It is easy to be seen how the revenue might be defrauded by not observing the rule, but until now has there ever been any suspicion that smuggling was being carried on in this way.

The pilots are under a heavy bond, which is liable to be levied on in case of any shortcoming on their part, and it is safe to say that nothing could be brought ashore from a departing vessel without the pilot seeing it. The new regulation is likely to be two-edged. While it will protect the revenue, it is liable to work a hardship on the steamship companies. For example, say, a steamer is found aboard of a vessel leaving here and not entitled to carry passengers between American ports. The captain wants to send the man back in the pilotboat, but may not, as it is against the law. Say a man is carried off on the steamer and discovers that the vessel is out at sea and the pilot just about to leave the ship. He may not return to the city under the interpretation of Section 9 of the Act of 1882, as laid down by Collector Stackable in his letter to the pilots. He must be carried on to San Francisco, kept aboard at the expense of the ship, because if he is landed the ship will be fined for carrying passengers unlawfully between American ports, and brought back to Honolulu. If the man was willing to pay his fare the steamer might not accept it, as it would be a direct violation of the law. If the steamer people should treat him as a stowaway he would have an action in damages against the company. The only recourse in a case of the kind hereafter happening is for the steamer to send one of her boats ashore with stowaways or left-over people. That means a delay of a couple of hours, and lays open an easy way for the beating of the revenue that the same Section 9 of the Act of 1882 is meant to protect.

SPECIAL TERM OF THE SUPREME COURT.

It Opened Yesterday
Many Attorneys Be-
ing Present.

PERRY SEEKING BALSAMIC OZONE.

HE HAS GONE TO CALIFORNIA
TO RECUPERATE
HEALTH.

A Crowded Calendar in Which Se-
veral Cases Involving Constitu-
tional Questions Appear—
List of Actions.

The special term of the Supreme Court opened yesterday morning. Ex-Judge Stanley occupied the bench in place of Justice Perry, who left yesterday on the Australia to recuperate his health in the balsamic ozone of the California mountains.

There was quite a crowd of attorneys present when the justices ascended the bench.

The Chief Justice announced that it would be unnecessary to call the calendar, as had been done at the regular session.

Mr. Neumann presented the petition of William Haywood to be admitted to the Territorial bar. Mr. Haywood subsequently took the oath, it being administered by Justice Frear. Mr. Haywood was formerly United States Consul here. He is now Collector of Internal Revenue.

The hearing of the case of Bruce Cartwright and others vs. C. K. Lauka and others occupied the attention of the court at the morning session.

The following is the special term calendar of the court:

Oukia Sugar Co. vs. J. R. Wilson. Exceptions from First Circuit Court. Kinney, Bailou & McLanahan for plaintiff-appellant. Thurston & Carter for defendant.

A. M. Brown vs. Collector-General of Customs. Mandamus appeal from First Circuit Court. Thurston & Carter for petitioner. Attorney-General for respondent-appellant.

R. K. Hind vs. N. C. Williford, Tax Assessor. Appeal from Tax Appeal Court, Third Circuit. Kinney, Bailou & McLanahan for plaintiff. Carl Smith for defendant-appellant.

Joseph Scharsch vs. Kilauea Sugar Co. Exceptions from Fifth Circuit Court. Creighton and Correa for plaintiff. Kinney, Bailou & McLanahan for defendant-appellant.

John Bohmberg et al. vs. Anna Zimmermann et al. Appeal from Circuit Judge, Fourth Circuit. Wase for plaintiff-appellant. Andrews for defendant-appellant.

E. N. Holmes vs. I. E. Ray. Appeal from Fourth Circuit Court. Wase for plaintiff-appellant. Carl Smith and Andrews for defendant.

Kwong Kwai vs. Liliuokalani. Appeal from Circuit Judge, First Circuit. Schaeffer asked for. Andrews for plaintiff-appellant. Robertson & Wheeler for defendant.

In re George M. Deacon, alleged bankrupt. Appeal from Circuit Judge, Fourth Circuit. Carl Smith for petitioner. creditor, Leblond for respondent-appellant.

John E. Bush et al. vs. Republic of Hawaii. Ejectment (original). Magoon & Long for plaintiffs. Attorney-General and J. W. Cathcart for defendant.

Sarah Yowell vs. Manuel Gomes. Appeal from Circuit Judge, Third Circuit. Carl Smith for plaintiff. Magoon & Long for defendant-appellant.

B. Cartwright et al. vs. C. K. Lauka et al. Appeal from Circuit Judge, First Circuit. Kinney, Bailou & McLanahan for plaintiffs. Dickey and Whiting for defendants-appellant.

Republic of Hawaii vs. Young In and A. Sam. Exceptions from Circuit Court, Second Circuit. Attorney-General for plaintiff. Kanehaka for defendant.

A. G. Mericourt vs. Norwalk Fire Insurance Co. Exceptions from Circuit Court, First Circuit. De Bolt for plaintiff. Kinney, Bailou & McLanahan for defendant-appellant.

Elizabeth C. Greenwell vs. M. G. Silva. Summary possession of land. Appeal from District Court of North Kona. Cathcart for plaintiff. Greig for defendant-appellant.

J. Mendosa de Gouveia vs. Francisco Doniz Assumpci. Appeal from District Court of South Kona. Greig for plaintiff-appellant. Wright and Mills for defendant.

Pokini Robinson vs. Joseph A. Abeong et al. Quiet title. Questions reserved from Circuit Court, Second Circuit. Dickey for plaintiff. Kinney, Bailou & McLanahan for defendants.

Makee Sugar Co. vs. Tuck Chew. Appeal from Circuit Judge, First Circuit. Kinney, Bailou & McLanahan for plaintiff. De Bolt for defendant-appellant.

Nettie L. Scott vs. J. K. Nahale. Exceptions from Circuit Court, Third Circuit. Andrews for plaintiff-appellant. Achi & Johnson for defendant.

Nettie L. Scott vs. Thomas Silva. Exceptions from Circuit Court, Third Circuit. Achi & Johnson for plaintiff-appellant. Achi & Johnson for defendant.

Republic of Hawaii vs. W. H. Marshall. Exceptions from Circuit Court, First Circuit. Attorney-General for plaintiff. De Bolt for defendant-appellant.

James Hoare vs. S. C. Allen. Exceptions from First Circuit Court. Kinney, Bailou & McLanahan for plaintiff-appellant. Hatch, Smith & Mead for defendant.

Henry Smith vs. Hamakua Mill Co. Exceptions from First Circuit Court. Dickey for plaintiff-appellant. C. Brown for defendant.

In re Estate of Kamila P. Wilhelms. Appeal from Judge, First Circuit Court. Castle & Weaver for heirs. Marx for contestant.